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ANNOUNCED IN LITERATURE

ARGENTINA. 7 June—Strikes. Metallurgical workers, resuming work on instructions from their union, were fired on by strikers at Moron, near Buenos Aires. Two men, including the assistant secretary of the union, were killed, and many wounded. The police announced that they would repress further attempts to prevent people from working by intimidation or force. A number of new contracts granting partial wage increases were reported to have been signed.

9 June—Trade with Britain. The Foreign Minister, Dr Remorino, and the Minister for Economic Affairs, Dr Morales, who had just returned from London and Bonn, told the press that they were very satisfied with the results of their journey. Dr Morales said they had met, in the U.K., many manufacturers who were interested in investing money in Argentina and in establishing factories there. Argentina was ready to buy all the fuel Britain could offer, but within the limits of the sterling made available.

16 June—West Germany. Reports were current of official agreements providing for west German investment in Argentine industry, the Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. of Leverkusen being granted permission to co-operate with the local Compania Quimica S.A. in establishing an aniline dye factory, and the Carl F. W. Borgward Company of Bremen agreeing to co-operate with the Industrial Aeronauticas y Mecanicas del Estado, a State concern, in the manufacture of diesel engines.

AUSTRIA. 7 June—Refugees. It was reported that the number of Yugoslav refugees crossing the border into the British Zone had shown a remarkable increase in the second half of May.

15 June—Great Britain. The Chancellor was informed by the British High Commission that the British Government was prepared *ex gratia* to pay compensation to those who suffered loss or damage in the 'most regrettable shooting affair' in Vienna on 1 June.

16 June—Dr Raab, the Chancellor, left for London on an official visit.

BELGIUM. 3 June—Attack on Civil Aircraft. A Belgian civil aircraft flying from England to Belgrade was attacked by a plane believed to be a Soviet M.I.G. fighter when over Murska Savota, in the north-east corner of Yugoslavia. The wireless operator was killed and two of the crew seriously wounded.

9 June—The Government announced that investigations into the attack showed that the plane was fired on by a M.I.G. 15 fighter bearing Russian identification marks, and that a protest was being made in Moscow and a request for indemnification.

CHINA. 3 June—British in China. Talks at Geneva between the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking and Chinese Ministers were understood to have resulted in some concessions affecting British residents and business interests in China. Exit permits were granted to twelve business men and permission given for the replacement of British bank managers and officials.

8 June—One American and five British business representatives arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai, having been granted exit permits under a release agreement negotiated at the Geneva Conference.

11 June—Hong Kong. The Chinese press reported that a yacht containing nine British sailors which had left Hong Kong on 1 June had been arrested by a Communist gunboat on 4 June and the crew detained as 'suspected spies'.

14 June—British Residents. Sixteen British people who had been given exit permits by the Chinese authorities arrived in Hong Kong, together with seven Germans, one Czech, and ten Stateless persons.

15 June—The Government were understood to have informed the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking that they would make immediate inquiries into the report of the detention of nine Royal Navy men from Hong Kong.

16 June—British Sailors. The Chinese authorities stated that they were detaining nine officers and ratings of the Royal Navy, found in a boat 'moored in Chinese territorial waters'.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 9 June—Arrest of Priests. Vienna reports stated that two Czech Roman Catholic priests had been sentenced to eight and nine years in prison for 'being concerned in a Vatican conspiracy against the Czechoslovak People's Republic'. A lay secretary for Church affairs on the regional national committee was sentenced to nine years for accepting bribes from the others in exchange for keeping quiet.

11 June—Five-Year Plan. In a report to the tenth congress of the Communist Party in Prague, Mr Novotny, first secretary, said that the second five-year plan would be postponed to begin in 1956, when the Russian fifth five-year plan would also begin. He promised 'further rises' in the standard of living, but indicated that the Czech workers would have to work considerably harder in order to get an increase in wages. He complained of poor working morale and shoddy work, and said that though production had been raised, the mining, machinery, food, timber, and consumer goods industries had not fulfilled their targets during past years. The main emphasis in the immediate future would be on agriculture, transport, and electric power.

14 June—The Prime Minister, Mr Siroky, addressing the congress, emphasized the serious character of the economic situation as set out by the secretary of the party, and declared that everyone would have to work harder if the standard of living was to be raised.

15 June—Speaking at the Communist Party Congress, Mr Khrushchev, first secretary of the Russian Communist Party, said that Russia 'developed the hydrogen bomb before our enemies'. She had always wanted peace even when she did not have the atom bomb; 'even then we pursued a policy of disarmament, but our enemies spoke a different language. They used to say "No, comrades, you do not have the atom bomb; we have it, so you are afraid of us".'

The Congress ended. The published list of the new executive committee of the Party showed that it had been much reduced in numbers.

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EGYPT. 6 June—Officers' Plot. The Revolutionary Tribunal charged Ahmed Ali Hassan el Masry with leading an attempt to carry out a *coup* on 27 April in which Col. Nasser was to have been arrested. Its intention was stated to have been to restore parliamentary government.

7 June—The Government denied responsibility for the fire at the British military depot at Port Said on 29 May, and for the murder of two British soldiers at Ismailia. A reply was sent to the British Note of 31 May about these incidents, an official spokesman stating that the Egyptian police were co-operating with British military authorities to 'put an end' to incidents in the Canal Zone.

9 June—French Trade Mission. A French banking and trade mission staying in Cairo issued a statement jointly with the Egyptian Government saying that the foundation of financial and technical co-operation between the two parties had been established.

11 June—Canal Zone. An R.A.F. aircraftsman was sentenced to death by a British court martial at Fayid for the murder of an Egyptian police officer. The court added a strong recommendation to mercy.

Saudi Arabia. Major Salem, Minister of National Guidance, announced that Egypt and Saudi Arabia had agreed to unify the commands of their armies in accordance with the terms of the Arab collective security pact.

ETHIOPIA. 3 June—The Emperor in New York (*see United States*).

FRANCE. 3 June—Foreign Legion. A military spokesman stated that the German figures of Germans who had joined the Foreign Legion since 1945 were 'grotesque'. In Indo-China there were just over 18,000 Legion troops, of whom 60 per cent were of German origin. The total strength of the Legion was only 28,000, of whom 34 per cent were Germans.

Indo-China. The Cabinet announced its decision to vest in the same office the supreme civil and military power in Indo-China. It was understood that Gen. Ely was to hold the office.

M. Frederic Dupont, a 'dissident' Gaullist, was appointed Minister for the Associated States, the State Secretaryship having been raised to Ministry status.

Communist Party. The thirteenth congress of the Party opened at Ivry, Paris.

4 June—Indo-China. Treaties embodying the independence of Vietnam and the association of Vietnam and France within the French Union were initialled in Paris. (Their terms were published in Geneva on 12 May).

Settlements in India. The negotiations with India regarding the French settlements there were broken off.

6 June—Indo-China. Gen. Ely left for Indo-China with Gen. Salan, his assistant as C.-in-C.

7 June—Communist Party Congress. It was announced at the Congress of the Communist Party that the membership had dropped to 506,535, compared with 907,785 in 1947. M. Thorez, the Secretary-

General, called for 'redoubled efforts' to organize a united front with the Socialists.

8 June—The Congress of the Communist Party concluded with a speech by M. Thorez, who said that it was orthodox Communist doctrine to accept effective allies wherever they could be found. The Party would support any policy which took into account the 'three great national necessities': (1) in foreign policy, refusal to ratify the agreements of Bonn and Paris, the application of a cease-fire in Indo-China, the organization of collective security in Europe, and the settlement of differences between the great Powers by negotiation; (2) the satisfaction of the pressing economic claims of the working class and, indeed, of all workers; (3) the effective defence of democratic liberties.

Indo-China. Speaking in a debate on Indo-China in the National Assembly, M. Pleven, Minister of Defence, said that on 1 May 1954 there were 626 military aircraft in Indo-China. There had been an increase of 2,000 men in air staff since the beginning of the war. The expeditionary force, which had amounted to 52,000 men in 1945, was 162,000 in 1949, and 216,000 in 1954, excluding the forces of the Associated States.

9 June—E.D.C. The foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly approved, by 24 votes to 18, with two abstentions, the report of M. Moch recommending the rejection of the European Defence Community treaty.

10 June—Indo-China. The National Assembly, by 324 votes to 269, refused to give precedence to a motion in favour of the Government. This followed a speech by M. Bidault in defence of his policy at the Geneva Conference, in which he stated that he could not promise a successful outcome. He reminded the House that every manifestation of impatience in Paris encouraged the other camp to drag out the discussions so as to wear down the nerves, and also perhaps in the hope 'of a change in the people with whom they are dealing'. The Government had a duty to take the necessary steps to assure the safety, if the conference failed, of the expeditionary corps. He had been told that unless he could bring to the debate the assurance of an agreement at Geneva the Government would be brought down. He was ready to make way for any other negotiator, but he reminded his hearers that a policy could not be reversed without some hope of its replacement by another.

12 June—Government Defeat. The National Assembly, by 306 votes to 293, rejected the Government's request for repudiation of three motions condemning their policy in Indo-China, and attacking the Cabinet's foreign policy. This was after a plea by M. Laniel warning that to overthrow the Government might sentence the expeditionary force in Indo-China to extermination and lead to 'an Asiatic Munich'. The vote was eight short of the absolute majority needed to force a resignation.

The votes against the Government were from the Communists, the Socialists, 44 Gaullists (out of 75) 33 Radicals (out of 76), and 12 U.D.S.R. (out of 24). The Government was supported by all the M.R.P., nearly all the Republicans, the dissident Gaullists (A.R.F.),

France (continued)

Peasants and Overseas Independents, 35 Radicals, 24 Gaullists, and 11 U.D.S.R.

M. Laniel's Coalition Ministry submitted their resignation to President Coty.

13 June—The President accepted M. Laniel's resignation, and sent for M. Mendès-France, the left-wing Radical leader.

Gen. Ely's statement in Laos (*see Indo-China*).

U.S.S.R. A civil aviation mission left for Moscow to study the setting up of a Paris-Moscow air service.

Occupation of French territory in India (*see India*).

14 June—Government Crisis. The President asked M. Mendès-France (Socialist-Radical) to form a Government.

Morocco. Arrival in Casablanca of new Resident-General (*see Morocco*).

16 June—Indian request for 'withdrawal of troops landed at Pondicherry' (*see India*).

Settlements in India. An official denial was made of Indian allegations of the landing of reinforcements at Pondicherry. The 'troops' were stated to consist of fifty gendarmes.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON KOREA AND INDO-CHINA.

3 June—Indo-China. The nine delegations discussed the composition and functions of the international commission, and Mr Bedell Smith proposed that its composition should be settled outside the formal sessions. Mr Dinh (Vietnam) proposed that the United Nations should undertake the task. He refused to accept Poland and Czechoslovakia, saying that Communism was a creed which made neutrality impossible.

Mr Chou En-lai rejected the suggestion that the commission should be responsible to the United Nations; it should be responsible to the nine delegations discussing Indo-China. He maintained also that it must function throughout all three States of Indo-China.

4 June—Indo-China. The nine delegations made no progress, but Mr Eden said that, on the question of the authority to which the international commission should be responsible, a proposal by Mr Chou En-lai deserved study. This was that the nine nations should act as guarantors of the work of the commission. Mr Eden suggested that the conference might set up a permanent organization for this purpose.

The Cambodian delegate insisted that the ban on reinforcements, which Chou En-lai said must cover the whole frontier of Indo-China, could not apply to Cambodia, since when peace was restored the State would require the equipment and supplies essential for defence. He proposed that the international commission be composed of three States drawn from India, Pakistan, Burma, Japan, the Philippines, Italy, and Canada.

5 June—Korea. Mr Molotov put forward proposals that free all-Korean elections should be held on the basis of secret ballot and universal suffrage, with representation between North and South Korea in proportion to population. An all-Korean body should be

established to prepare the elections; its composition and tasks should be the subject of further examination. All foreign troops should be withdrawn within specified areas. The periods and phases for withdrawal before the election should also be examined further, and an appropriate international commission should supervise the polling; the composition of this body should also be examined further. The Powers most directly concerned in the maintenance of peace in the Far East should assume obligations to ensure Korea's peaceful development, and the question of which Powers should do this and what obligations should be undertaken should be further examined.

Mr Bedell Smith pointed out that there would be little advantage in reaching a general agreement in accordance with Mr Molotov's plan if there was no agreement in practice.

The Dutch, Ethiopian, and Philippine delegates all maintained that the United Nations must be the supervisory body in any elections for a united Korea.

The North Korean delegate and the Chinese attacked the South Korean proposals and urged the need for supervision by a body of neutral nations which did not take part in the war.

8 June—Indo-China. M. Bidault, speaking in a plenary session on Indo-China, said the control commission to supervise military arrangements would need a solid and adequate organization with modern means of transport, communication, and observation to make use of the mixed commissions formed by the two sides which must be under its authority. The control commission must work by majority vote.

Mr Tep Phan (Cambodia) said that the case of his country must be dealt with separately from that of Vietnam, but he agreed that if possible a cease-fire should come into effect in Cambodia simultaneously with that in Vietnam and Laos.

Mr Dong (Viet Minh) again rejected the French proposals, and asked that the conference should discuss the Chinese plan, with particular reference to its cease-fire provisions. He also asked that representatives of the two High Commands should establish contact forthwith on the spot.

Mr Molotov said that the United States was seeking to extend the war in Indo-China rather than to bring it to an end. He cited the efforts to create a south-east Asia defence pact, the Staff talks in Washington, and the Siamese approach to the United Nations. He repeated that the control commission should be composed of representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, and Pakistan, and that the so-called national liberation movements in Laos and Cambodia should be treated as similar to the movement in Vietnam. He referred to the heavy cost of the war to the French people, and said that the fighting was being continued only on the demand of the Americans. There should be no insuperable difficulty for Viet Minh and France to reach agreement on a political settlement, since Viet Minh had expressed its willingness to consider remaining in the French Union and France had expressed her willingness to grant full independence to the state of Vietnam. He said that the Bao Dai Government had no support from the people of Viet-

Geneva Conference on Korea and Indo-China (*continued*)

nam, and cited western observers to suggest that free elections would undoubtedly give victory to Ho Chi Minh. He urged that direct military contacts on the spot between the two Commands should begin immediately, and suggested that the conference might discuss military and political questions at alternate sessions.

Mr Eden said that the military talks between the two sides concerned only Vietnam. In Laos and Cambodia there was the entirely distinct problem of Viet Minh invasion. 'I cannot,' he said, 'regard these aggressive acts, some of which have taken place since this conference was announced at Berlin, as acts of peace.' In the case of Vietnam the function of the joint committees of the two belligerents should be 'mainly technical and clearly subordinate' to the international control commission. He proposed that the five Colombo Powers should form the commission, acting by a majority vote.

9 June—Indo-China. A plenary session made no progress at all. Chou En-lai warned the western Powers that if they would not accept conditions for an armistice which were 'basically the same as those in the Korean armistice', it would be very difficult to reach agreement. He also declared that if Communist States were 'arbitrarily' excluded from serving on the supervisory commission it would be 'impossible to reach agreement on the question of composition'. Further, the veto would have to be built into any international machinery devised by the conference for supervising the armistice.

He considered the treaty between France and Vietnam was an attempt to counter the independence movement of the Vietnamese people and to prevent the establishment of peace in the whole country. He described 'neutral' nations as those whose forces had not taken part in the hostilities. In the two commissions (the mixed and the international supervisory commissions) the principle of unanimity should prevail, and the two should work in a parallel manner without one being subordinate to the other.

The Vietnam delegate attacked the Communist proposals for the setting up of commissions to supervise the cease-fire and recalled that it was such commissions, set up by Gen. Leclerc and Ho Chi-minh in 1946, which served as a cover for the intensification of hostilities and the massacre at Hanoi on 19 December 1946.

Mr Bedell Smith replied to Communist charges of 'aggressive designs and imperialistic intentions' on the part of the U.S.A. and its allies and recalled the fate of the Baltic States under the treaties of 1939. He asked, 'Have any of my colleagues forgotten the pact between the Soviet Union and Germany signed on 23 August 1939?' and added, 'Attempts to justify this international immorality on the ground of exigencies existing at the time cannot be accepted.' He ended by pointing out that no result at all had been secured in three important issues before the conference: the special nature of the problem of Laos and Cambodia; the problems of the international supervisory commission; and the composition of that commission.

10 June—Mr Eden, addressing a plenary session on Indo-China, said

their task fell into three main chapters: the cessation of hostilities, supervision of an armistice, and the future of Laos and Cambodia, and he then took stock of the point they had reached in each. They were agreed that the cease-fire should be simultaneous in all three States, with examination of the problem in Vietnam first. All agreed that some form of international supervision of the armistice was necessary. Britain had suggested that the commission to supervise should be composed of the five Colombo Powers because they were 'purely impartial'. A group of four, two supporting the views of each side, could only lead to deadlock. That was the only reason he opposed it. The commission must have the right to decide by a majority; to insist on unanimity was to declare that you had no confidence in impartiality. The international commission would have to have authority to decide in case of differences between two sides in the mixed commissions of the two commands, otherwise there would be a repetition of the bloodshed that followed talks between the two commands at the end of 1946. He regretted to say that the two views were now further apart than ever, since the Communists insisted upon the veto being interposed at each phase—in the mixed commissions, the international commission of supervision, and, possibly, in questions referred to representatives of the Conference itself.

Next, as to Laos and Cambodia. Communist references to 'resistance armies' there, and to 'two belligerent sides' did not accord with the information Mr Eden had from non-Communist representatives on the spot. He outlined the course of events in each country. Viet Minh regular forces invaded Laos twice, from northern Vietnam, and they could not be described as 'resistance movements'. Cambodia was invaded in April, on the eve of the conference, by regular Viet Minh troops, who did not come to fight the French. They merely terrorized the people of Cambodia, and held no centre of any importance. Armed resistance to the French now derived overwhelmingly from the Viet Minh and it was only after the conference was announced that even Communist spokesmen had pretended anything else.

In race, religion, culture, and language the two States were fundamentally different from Vietnam, and the invaders had crossed a frontier that divided the two great cultures of Asia—the Indian and the Chinese. The fact that Vietnam minorities existed in Laos and Cambodia did not justify the invasion.

Summing up, Mr Eden said on the military tasks a report was awaited. On the other issues, unless they could narrow the divergencies without further delay, they would have failed in their task. They all knew now what the differences were. The U.K. delegation was still willing to attempt to resolve them, by any means available. But if the positions remained as they were it was their duty to admit openly that they had failed.

11 June—Korea. Mr Eden, addressing a plenary session, supported the attitude of the delegates of Canada and New Zealand, who argued that the authority of the United Nations must be maintained. He said the U.N. enshrined the principle of collective security and provided the

Geneva Conference on Korea and Indo-China (*continued*)

machinery by which alone it could be safeguarded. It was only by carrying out the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter that the conference could fulfil its mandate of finding a peaceful settlement in Korea. He emphatically rejected the contention that the U.N. had lost its moral authority and its competence to deal with the problem impartially.

The other main issue was the question of all-Korean elections. They could not agree on the methods and procedures for holding them, and 'this is not a superficial difference; it is a question of principle, and we have faced it before—most recently over Germany at Berlin'. Examining the Communist proposals, he said the effect of one of them would be to give a veto to the Communist North Korean minority in the mixed commission. If a mixed commission which could not work effectively was to have the main responsibility, must not the result be either that elections would never be held or that they would not be free?

Turning to Mr Molotov's five proposals, on which agreement might be reached in principle, leaving methods and procedures for later discussion, he said this would not help, seeing that they now knew that it was just on this question of application that the divergence of view was so sharp. In conclusion, he said that since no real progress had been made in respect of either issue they had to acknowledge candidly the position in which they stood. If no way could be found of resolving the differences on these two main issues they would have to admit that the conference had not been able to complete its task.

Mr Chou En-lai again supported the Russian proposals and said that as to the elections, since there would be many difficulties between North and South Korea, neither side should be allowed to impose its will on the other.

12 June—Mr Eden had a discussion with Mr Molotov which was described afterwards as 'inconclusive'.

14 June—Indo-China. Mr Eden proposed a suspension of the discussions until the military talks on armistice arrangements had ended, and this was agreed to.

15 June—Korea. The sixteen non-Communist delegations decided that so long as the Communists rejected the two fundamental principles which they considered indispensable for a solution of the Korean question, further discussion of it by the conference would serve no useful purpose. They issued a statement reading:

'Pursuant to the resolution of 28 August 1953 of the United National General Assembly, and the Berlin communiqué of 18 February 1954, we, as nations who contributed military forces to the United Nations command in Korea, have been participating in the Geneva Conference for the purpose of establishing a united and independent Korea by peaceful means.

'We have made a number of proposals and suggestions in accord with the past efforts of the United Nations to bring about the unification, independence, and freedom of Korea; we have made them within the framework of the two following principles which we believe to be

fundamental (1) the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea. (2) In order to establish a united, independent, and democratic Korea, genuinely free elections should be held under United Nations supervision for representatives in the National Assembly in which representation shall be in direct proportion to the indigenous population in Korea.

'We have earnestly and patiently searched for a basis of agreement which would enable us to proceed with Korea unification in accordance with these fundamental principles.

'The Communist delegations have rejected our every effort to obtain agreement. The principal issues between us therefore are clear.

'(1) We accept and assert the authority of the United Nations. The Communists repudiate and reject the authority and competence of the United Nations in Korea and have labelled the United Nations itself as the tool of aggression. Were we to accept this position of the Communists it would mean the death of the principle of collective security and of the United Nations itself.

(2) We desire genuinely free elections. The Communists insist upon procedures which would make genuinely free elections impossible. It is clear that the Communists will not accept impartial and effective supervision of free elections. Plainly, they have shown their intention to maintain Communist control over North Korea. They have persisted in the same attitudes which have frustrated United Nations efforts to unify Korea since 1947.

'We believe, therefore, that it is better to face the fact of our disagreement than to raise false hopes and mislead the peoples of the world into believing that there is agreement where there is none.

'In the circumstances we have been compelled reluctantly and regretfully to conclude that, so long as the Communist delegations reject the two fundamental principles which we consider indispensable, further consideration and examination of the Korea question by the conference would serve no useful purpose. We reaffirm our continued support for the objectives of the United Nations in Korea. In accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 28 August 1953, the member States parties to this declaration will inform the United Nations concerning the proceedings at this conference.'

Gen. Nam Il proposed a programme of six items which was supported by Chou En-lai and Mr Molotov, but they did not indicate any change in the Communist attitude.

16 June—Indo-China. Mr Chou En-lai saw Mr Eden at his own request.

The conference held a restricted session on Laos and Cambodia. The delegates of those countries called for the withdrawal of the Viet Minh from their territories.

Mr Chou En-lai said that the situations in Vietnam and Cambodia were not the same, although their problems could not be entirely separated. He spoke of the need to ban reinforcements, saying that he

Geneva Conference on Korea and Indo-China (*continued*)

understood the need of Laos and Cambodia to have defence forces, and would agree to exceptions to the ban on reinforcement if no foreign bases were established in Indo-China. He proposed that the representatives of the two sides should meet to consider the disposition of indigenous forces, including the 'resistance forces' controlled by resistance Governments.

Mr Dong (Viet Minh) was understood to have tacitly recognized the existence of the Cambodian and Laotian Governments as the legitimate administrations, and in a reference to elections not to be insisting on these being held in the two countries.

M. Chauvel (France) said that Chinese fears of foreign bases were unjustified.

Mr Bedell Smith welcomed the speech of Mr Chou En-lai.

Mr Molotov proposed that the armistice commission should include Indonesia as well as India, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. If that addition were not approved there might be a three-member commission consisting of India, Poland, and Indonesia.

Mr Eden, who presided, said the meeting had been important and helpful.

GERMANY. 3 June—The Foreign Legion. The Social Democratic youth organization in western Germany published a pamphlet giving the result of an inquiry into the number of Germans in the Foreign Legion and the method of their recruitment. It stated that 232,000 Germans had joined it since the war, some 150,000 enlisting from prisoner of war camps, and that some 46,000 had been killed in Indo-China with 33,000 more missing or deserters. Some 100,000 were now in the Legion, 80,000 of them being in Indo-China. Recruiting stations in various parts of the French Zone were very active, and used false representations to induce men to enlist (*see also France*).

5 June—East Berlin. The second German youth rally opened in east Berlin with some 500,000 'young patriots' taking part, including delegates from west Germany and guests from Russia, China, and other countries. A number of youths also came independently from west Germany (where the 'Free German Youth' was forbidden), though the Bavarian Government refused visas to those believed to be making for the rally.

In spite of a strict check at the sector boundary some 5,000 youths crossed from east into west Berlin, and were given food and drink and theatre and cinema tickets at the west Berlin 'contact centres'.

6 June—The check at the sector boundaries in Berlin was tightened up.

8 June—East Germany. Herr Georg Dertinger, former east German Foreign Minister, was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour for treason. He had been arrested in January 1953.

11 June—West Germany. Mr Macmillan, British Minister of Housing, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan arrived in west Berlin. He told the press he had come there as bearer of a message of goodwill from his colleagues in the Cabinet.

13 June—U.S.S.R. Mr Malenkov on west German-Soviet relations (see *U.S.S.R.*).

14 June—German Reunification. The governing body of the 'National Movement for the Reunification of Germany' was formally constituted at Bad Neuenahr. It had its origin in the disappointment at the failure to make any progress towards German unity at the Berlin Conference in February. Herr Kaiser, Federal Minister for All-German Questions, presided, and during discussions the feeling prevailed that the movement's essential task was moral, cultural, and personal—to keep alive the feeling of community between Germans east and west of the zone borders. Herr Kaiser described the division of the country as legally, morally, and materially impossible.

East Germany. Four west Berliners accused of being the main organizers of the rising of 17 June 1953 were sentenced to hard labour, two of them to fifteen years and the others to ten and five years. The indictment declared that they had plotted to carry out a new 'X' day in the Democratic Republic, acting on the orders of spying organizations in west Berlin. The State prosecutor said: 'It is necessary for our people to summon up every effort in the struggle against the European Defence Community, which is regarded by the warmongers as the necessary condition to a renewal of the Fascist *Putsch* in the late summer or autumn of 1954.'

15 June—West German President. The President of the *Bundestag*, Dr Ehlers, announced that the election of the President of the Federal Republic on 17 July would take place in Berlin. This move was opposed by the Christian Democrats because, though they wished that some kind of 'all-German' gesture should be made in connection with the election, they wanted this to be done at the time of the new President's assumption of office in the autumn.

East Germany. Herr Ulbricht published two articles in Berlin describing and explaining the policy of the so-called 'new course' which had been adopted as a result of the disturbances of June 1953. He emphasized that it was designed to serve the end of German reunification, and would continue so long as this remained the first priority of east German policy. 'When it is stated by the enemy,' he wrote, 'that one only works in the German Democratic Republic on the Soviet pattern, the new course is there to show that the Government is inspired by the policy of national reunification.' There was much emphasis on sovereignty and the strings still attached to it in western Germany, and he suggested that 'if the west German Government had full authority the understanding between both parts of Germany would be facilitated'.

16 June—West German investment in Argentina (see *Argentina*).

West Germany. Dr Linus Kather, the refugee leader, resigned from the Christian Democrat Party and joined the B.H.E. (refugee bloc), thus reducing the number of Christian Democrat members of the *Bundestag* to 243 out of the total of 487.

The French, British, and United States High Commissioners announced that they had no objection to the election of the next President being held in Berlin.

GOLD COAST. 6 June—Party Expulsions. Mr Nkrumah, leader of the Convention People's Party, announced that sixty-four members had been expelled from the party for standing as candidates opposing official party candidates at the forthcoming General Election.

15 June—General Election. Polling took place for a general election. The results were: Convention People's Party, 71 seats; Independents, 17; Northern People's Party, 12; Togoland Congress Party, 2; Ghana Congress Party, 1; Muslims, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN. 3 June—Buraimi. The Saudi Arabian Embassy issued a statement expressing 'deep regret that acts of British intimidation and plunder and shooting have continued in spite of the Saudi Arabian appeal for a quick and agreeable settlement'. It suggested that 'a fact-finding mission be sent to investigate on the spot the actual conditions in Buraimi', so as 'to enlighten public opinion' and avoid leaving the situation to deteriorate in the hands of local officials.

8 June—The Prime Minister, speaking at a dinner in London given in honour of Gen. Gruenther, the N.A.T.O. C.-in-C., by the English-Speaking Union, referred to 'the might, and I think I may say majesty, of the unwritten alliance which binds the British Commonwealth and Empire to the great republic of the United States', and declared that nothing must divide them as they marched together along the path of destiny. Their policy was 'peace through strength', and there was nothing contradictory in that; in fact, he thought the two were inseparable.

Nothing that had happened in the past twelve months had made him alter his view, expressed after Stalin's death, that unity, vigilance, and fidelity were the only foundations upon which hope could live, and peace through strength must be their guiding star. 'While persevering at great sacrifice and cost in building our military strength,' he concluded, 'we must never lose sight of the importance of a peaceful and friendly prime aim: the settlement of our differences with Russia.'

Gen. Gruenther said that there were now in terms of divisions, between 90 and 100 for the defence of Europe in varying degrees of readiness. In air power the increase had been probably even greater. There were 120 airfields, all accommodating jets, and the number was going up. The forces now available had given them a certain insurance against what he could call an accidental or miscalculated war. They had great deficiencies, however. They were now engaged in working on the philosophy of war projected some three years in the future, by which time they visualized that they would use atomic weapons in support of the ground troops. If war did take place their minds were clear that they 'must and shall use every weapon in our arsenal'.

At headquarters they did not think that the banning of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons was the answer to the problem. But if it were decided that they were not to be used they would point out to their political superiors what the disadvantages were. They felt that war itself should be made impossible. 'Supposing,' he said, 'this war should take place this year, 1954 . . . what would be the result of war now? I can

tell you our conclusion is that the Soviet Union, if this war took place this year, would be defeated.'

Gen. Gruenther then referred to the deficiencies in the existing N.A.T.O. forces, but said they had an asset of tremendous value, the long-range B-47 aircraft, which could 'fly so high and so fast that there is no defence against it in this year of 1954'. One of these planes had recently flown from America to England at an average speed of 650 m.p.h. In the cold war they had an asset of incalculable value, an asset of spiritual strength which the Soviet Union could not match. Their economic potential was still on the rise. He did not say that they would win, however, because he was sure that in a third world war there would be no winner. Thinking ahead to five or ten years he was not certain that the situation would exist then as it did now. The Soviet's atomic stock piling was increasing, and they were working hard on their air defence, while their industrial potential was increasing. He ended: 'There is developing a tendency to relax, and I think if that tendency increases it would be a tragic one.'

9 June—Colonial Development. The annual return of colonial schemes was published as a White Paper, Cmd. 181. It showed that in the previous year money issued for approved schemes under the Development and Welfare Acts totalled £13,907,330, of which £1,250,000 was for research. Of the total £140 m. available, £123 m. had been committed and nearly £85 m. of the £123m. had been issued. New grants approved in 1953 included £2,552,918 for education, £2,675,819 for roads, £1,409,565 for agriculture, and £1,601,017 for medical and health services.

14 June—Guided Missiles. Joint communiqué in London and Washington on the talks between the Minister of Supply and the U.S. Defence Secretary (*see United States*).

15 June—Sir Winston Churchill informed Parliament that 'some weeks ago' President Eisenhower had invited Mr Eden and himself to spend a week-end in Washington as his guests, and that they were going there on 24 June.

Persia. Contract for British tractors, etc. (*see Persia*).

16 June—Austria. Herr Raab, Austrian Federal Chancellor, arrived in London on an official visit.

Chinese statement on missing Royal Navy personnel (*see China*).

GREECE. 4 June—Balkan Pact. The Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia and Greece and the Turkish Ambassador met in Athens and agreed on the text of a statement announcing the decision to transform the Balkan Treaty into an alliance. The Premier, Marshal Papagos, told the press that it would not be aimed against anyone, as it was 'designed to render our defence more effective in the event of foreign aggression, and is the result of a realistic policy'.

5 June—A joint statement was issued in Athens reaffirming the decision of the three countries to supplement their treaty with a military alliance, to be concluded at the next annual meeting in Belgrade. They had agreed to Marshal Papagos's proposal for the establishment of a

Greece (continued)

tripartite consultative assembly, which would be composed of an equal number of representatives of the three Parliaments.

President Tito went with King Paul to Salamis and thence to Salonika.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister told the Athens press that as regards Yugoslavia's attitude in the event of an attack on a N.A.T.O. country other than Greece and Turkey, Yugoslavia followed too realistic a policy to have any neutralistic illusions, adding, 'we do not consider a local war to be possible in Europe'.

7 June—Mr Menderes, the Turkish Prime Minister, arrived for an official visit on his way back to Turkey from the United States.

9 June—Internal Loan. The Government floated an internal loan for 300 m. drachmas (say £3,575,000) repayable in seven years at 5 per cent interest. Holders were to participate in lotteries, with many valuable cash and other prizes. Interest and lottery prizes were exempt from taxation. The proceeds were to be used only to finance peaceful domestic projects of reconstruction and development.

15 June—Pakistan. The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Ali, arrived in Athens.

GUATEMALA. 7 June—An unidentified aircraft showered anti-Communist leaflets over a town in western Guatemala.

8 June—The Government ordered a thirty-day suspension of constitutional guarantees, including freedom of expression.

INDIA. 10 June—The Prime Minister discussed the problem of Indo-China with Mr Casey, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, who was passing through Delhi.

13 June—French Territory. The French territory of Yanaon, 560 miles north of Pondicherry, was occupied by Indian local authorities. All European officials had already left, on instructions from Paris.

15 June—Indo-China. The *Calcutta Statesman* published details of a proposal for the supervision of the armistice in Indo-China which was reported to have been suggested to Mr Eden by Mr Nehru. It envisaged a five-Power commission of two European neutral countries, possibly Norway and Czechoslovakia, and three of the Colombo Conference States.

16 June—French Territories. An *aide mémoire* was delivered to the French Embassy asking for the immediate withdrawal of French troops stated to have been landed at Pondicherry.

INDO-CHINA. 4 June—Treaties with France. Initialling of treaties with France (*see France*).

In Tongking three posts in the Delta, south-east of Hanoi, fell to the Viet Minh. They included the village and seminary of Koanphonga. The Vietnamese troops were reported to have fled, though well armed, leaving the local forces to fight without adequate arms.

6 June—The Vietnam Prime Minister arrived in Saigon from Geneva. He told the press the Government was determined to see that the territorial integrity of Vietnam was respected at the conference and denounced the Viet Minh proposals as plainly tending to its partition so as to bring it under the Communist yoke.

In the Annam coastal region some posts garrisoned by Vietnam army troops were captured by Viet Minh forces.

7 June—Gen. Navarre, the retiring C.-in-C. of the French Union forces, said in Saigon that he did not think that the fall of Dien Bien Phu was so important militarily-speaking as the failure to clear the coast of Southern Annam effectively in January, when the troops in that operation, mainly Vietnamese, had failed to come up to expectation, lacking patriotism and the will to win. Because of that reverse there was a danger that the Viet Minh there might create an army which would 'threaten Saigon and the South next year'.

Viet Minh forces captured two French posts in Northern Vietnam, ambushed a road patrol fifteen miles west of Hanoi, and severed communications between Hanoi and Haiphong. The French Air Force attacked Viet Minh communications and supply depots in the mountains north-west of Hanoi.

8 June—Gen. Ely and Gen. Salan arrived in Saigon.

Vietnamese youths were reported to have demonstrated at Mytho, fifty miles south of Saigon, against the Government's call-up decrees.

The French Command announced that 10,000 of the Viet Minh forces which had captured Dien Bien Phu were now massed on the rim of the Red River Delta, thirty-seven miles north of Hanoi, and that others were on the way.

Several Viet Minh battalions marching south from Dien Bien Phu were reported to have reached Sam Neua, in north-east Laos.

10 June—In the Tongking Delta Viet Minh forces captured the posts of Haiyen and Lat Khiem, south-east and south of Hanoi.

11 June—Viet Minh troops from Dien Bien Phu reached the coast seventy-five miles north of Hanoi near Thanh Hoa.

12 June—The Vietnam Prime Minister, Prince Buu Loc, had long discussions with Gen. Ely in Hanoi.

13 June—Laos and Cambodia. Gen. Ely, the French C.-in-C., and Gen. Salan visited Luang Prabang and after seeing the King of Laos, stated that France would 'continue as in the past, to defend Laos, unjustly invaded. It is the job of a Chief of Staff', he added, 'to be on the battlefield; that is why you see me here in Indo-China'.

The two generals later flew to the capital of Cambodia.

16 June—Vietnam. Prince Buu Loc and his Government resigned. Mr Ngo Dinh Diem, the nationalist Catholic leader, was asked by Emperor Bao Dai to form a new Government.

Delta. Two Franco-Vietnamese outposts were evacuated, one near the confluence of the Red and Clear rivers, thirty miles above Hanoi, the other on a hill near Phuly.

Laos. French Union troops reoccupied the post of Donetakt, on the River Mekong, south of Paksé.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 4 June—The Confederation lodged a complaint with the International Labour Organization challenging the credentials of the delegates of Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Venezuela who were attending the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva, on the ground that they did not represent free and independent trade unions.

IRAQ. 8 June—The Elections. The National Front leaders complained to the Prime Minister of 'interference' with their candidates in the election campaign. The Minister of the Interior instructed the Governor of Baghdad and other officials to observe strict neutrality between the parties. Following the protest by the National Front, Dr Abdul Hadi Pachachi, Minister of Health, and Fakhri al-Fakhri, Minister of Communications, resigned.

9 June—General Election. Polling for the General Election took place, and resulted in the Constitutional Union Party winning 64 seats, Independents 35, the People's Socialist Party 16, the National Front, (a merger of the Istiqlal and the National Democratic Party) 12, and the United Popular Front 2. This left six seats for which fresh elections were to be held, owing to disturbances during the polling.

15 June—The resignation was announced of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior. The latter was succeeded by Fakhri el-Taba Kehali, the Minister of Justice.

IRELAND. 12 June—I.R.A. Raid. Raid on Northern Ireland barracks (*see Northern Ireland*).

A communiqué by the Irish Republican Army sent to the Dublin newspapers, claimed that 'units' had entered the Gough Barracks at Armagh and had remained in control for twenty minutes, withdrawing with the equipment of the arsenal, reported to include rifles and Bren and Sten guns.

ISRAEL. 6 June—Mr Morrison, deputy leader of the Opposition in the U.K., arrived in Tel Aviv as the guest of the Government.

16 June—U.S.S.R. It was announced that the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv and the Israeli Legation in Moscow had been raised to the status of embassies.

ITALY. 11 June—Strikes. A series of strikes, organized by the Confederation of Labour (C.G.I.L.) began in Rome and Milan in protest against the wages agreement of the previous week between the Confederation of Industrialists and the three non-Communist trade unions.

12 June—Strikes. A twenty-four-hour general strike called by the General Confederation of Labour in the Milan area was reported to have been partially successful, particularly in the large factories. An emergency transport service organized by the municipal authority with the co-operation of the non-Communist unions led to several incidents. Labour demonstrations also occurred in Genoa and in the province of Ferrara.

JAPAN. 3 June—Uproar in Parliament. The Diet broke up in fighting between police and politicians, after a day of bitter disagreement over the questions of a further extension of the session and the Prime Minister's departure on a world tour. Police had to be called in for the first time in the history of the Diet. The Socialists forcibly prevented the president of the Diet from occupying the chair and fought with the police.

The Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida, postponed his departure for America.

5 June—The Diet met and voted to prolong the session for another ten days to enable the Police Centralization Bill to be enacted, but the Socialists boycotted the meetings. It also voted for action to be taken against forty-five Socialists involved in the fighting.

The Upper House was unable to meet because the Socialist Members surrounded the room of the president and shut him in.

Mr Yoshida told a Liberal Party meeting that the Socialists had resorted to violence in a deliberate campaign to prevent freedom of speech.

7 June—The Police Bill. The Upper House passed the Police Centralization Bill, which restored control of the police to the central Government. The Socialists boycotted the proceedings, claiming that the extension of the session was invalid.

JORDAN. 13 June—Saudi Arabia. King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived on a four-day State visit to King Hussein.

A group of about 400 members of the Muslim Brotherhood demonstrated in the main street of Amman, shouting: 'Down with imperialism, down with the three western Powers, down with the present Government.'

KENYA. 3 June—European M.P.s' Organization. The organization issued a statement that it no longer suited existing circumstances and was to be superseded by an association whose main function would be to provide a routine channel of communication between the European elected members and the Government and other organizations, a common meeting place for such members serving on the unofficial side of the House and those with Ministerial responsibility, and to present a common front in the Legislature on all immediate issues.

4 June—Report on the Kikuyu. The Government placed on the table in Parliament a report by Dr J. C. Carothers on 'the psychology of Mau Mau'.

be no respite until surrender. He said that the Colony's long-term man-

5 June—Two British residents in the Nyeri district were murdered by Mau Mau terrorists.

7 June—Mau Mau. Mr Michael Blundell, Minister without portfolio and a member of the War Council, speaking at a conference in Nairobi, said that since the beginning of the emergency 5,000 Mau Mau had been killed, and that in the previous few months nearly 25 per cent of their effective strength had been destroyed. There would

Kenya (continued)

power requirements for the security forces would be supplied by recruitment overseas, because local European manpower was insufficient. Local people would be employed for two years in the forces and then released, but it was hoped that key men would continue to serve.

In the tribal reserves administrative officers had been empowered to apply sanctions, which would affect the sale for cash of crops, the payment of money by co-operative societies, and the movement of Kikuyu, the object being to prevent cash from reaching the Mau Mau. The Government was planning, in co-operation with the Christian Council of Kenya, a combined operation of rehabilitation. In the troubled areas closer administration was being brought about. There would be one officer to every 25,000 people, which would be about ten times more intensive than before the emergency.

Major-Gen. Hinde, deputy director of operations, said in a review of the operational areas that he could paint a 'moderately optimistic picture but nothing more'. He proposed that 100,000 of the worst infected Kikuyu should be settled in the area between Mombasa and Nairobi, because it was depressing to see areas reinfected by people trickling back.

Emergency Figures. Figures issued for the week ended 5 June showed that 119 Mau Mau had been killed, eleven captured wounded, and 200 suspects detained. Security forces lost three Africans killed and one wounded.

8 June—A curfew during the hours of darkness was imposed on all Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen in the Uasin Gishu district on the ground that 'organized intimidation by threats of violence may take place'.

9 June—A Mau Mau gang of over 100 operating in the Masai area (ten miles south of Lake Naivasha) was attacked by aircraft and ground forces of the Kenya police reserve and several of them were killed.

It was officially stated that only 39 of the 6,000 Africans arrested during the round-up operation in Nairobi were being allowed to return to the city after investigation.

13 June—A European farmer living in the Machahes district was attacked by three men, two of them Wakamba, but though unarmed, drove them off and was not seriously injured.

In Nairobi gaol some twenty men tried to escape but were brought under control by the guards.

15 June—The Government issued an emergency regulation making the senior male members of every family in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribal areas responsible for reporting to the district officer or chief whenever any member of the family was absent for more than twenty-four hours.

The King's African Rifles killed fourteen and captured ten of a Mau Mau gang in the Nyeri area. In the Meru reserve the district commissioner stated that about half the adult population of 320,000 had taken the Mau Mau oath up to the second stage. Some gangster had taken all seven oaths.

KOREA. 3 June—Reconstruction. The head of the European Liaison Office of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency, recently returned from Korea, stated in London that housing conditions were still appalling, but the people were now a little better fed and a little more hopeful. The U.N.K.R.A. programme was 'really moving'. So far £35 m. had been raised in thirty countries, but very nearly all had been spent or assigned and £50 m. more was needed to cover the Agency's immediate programme. The U.S.A. would, he believed, go on paying 65 per cent and Britain had already paid £6 m. and would pay more, but wanted to see other countries contribute. Half of the £35 m. had been spent on main industries—agriculture, fishing, and mining—and on starting training schemes.

5 June—Mr Molotov's proposals at Geneva (see *Geneva Conference on Korea and Indo-China*).

LEBANON. 9 June—Pakistan. Mr Mohammed Ali, the Pakistan Premier, arrived in Beirut and saw the Prime Minister, Abdullah Yaffi, with whom he discussed Middle East defence problems.

MALAYA. 7 June—The R.A.F. heavily bombed terrorist jungle hiding places along the Malayan-Siam border district of Kedah.

Wage Rates. The Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association announced that an agreement had been reached for the payment of higher wages to rubber tappers and field workers as from 1 July.

9 June—The British cruiser *Newfoundland* shelled Kedah Peak, where a terrorist hide-out had been located and where the chief police officer of Kedah, Mr Godwin, had recently been killed.

13 June—The United Malays National Organization—Malayan Chinese Association Alliance—announced its decision to withdraw all its members from all administrative councils, from the federal executive down to town council levels.

Following an address by the president of the U.M.N.O., the central general committee of the M.C.A. undertook to give full support to any decisions taken by the U.M.N.O. The leaders of the two organizations agreed that independence must be won in stages, beginning with an election on the democratic parliamentary system.

MOROCCO. 12 June—French Settlers' Movement. The association of ex-service men of the war-time expeditionary force in Italy (a group of French settlers) issued a broadsheet calling for the formation of a 'vigilance and action committee' to oppose official French policy. The statement alleged that the Government was intending to liberate Nationalist leaders, and 'other measures even more criminal'. Other French associations declared their support of the 'vigilance committee'.

A bomb was exploded at the building of the ex-service men's association. There were no casualties. Crop burning was reported from the Meknès and Rabat areas.

14 June—M. Francis Lacoste arrived at Casablanca to take up office as Resident-General. Speaking in Rabat, he said one of his most urgent

Morocco (*continued*)

tasks would be to fight against the 'infectious malady' (of terrorism), adding that the outbreak of it had not been spontaneous—the first germs were sown from without. The new progress which was necessary in Morocco could not possibly be achieved except through co-operation between the two peoples. France had given a solemn engagement to endow the country with new and modern institutions. Once these were in place and the people were completely exercising their responsibilities, 'a new era of Franco-Moroccan relations could be begun, in which it would be up to the two countries to decide together the methods of their future relationship, in an interdependence which would be voluntarily entered into'.

16 June—Disorders. Nationalist attacks on French farms with burning of crops was reported from many areas.

NETHERLANDS. 3 June—Catholics and Socialism. It was learnt that the Roman Catholic episcopacy had issued a charge forbidding Catholics to be members of Socialist or Communist organizations or to listen to Socialist broadcasts.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 8 June—Gen. Gruenther's speech in London (*see Great Britain*).

NORTHERN IRELAND. 12 June—I.R.A. Raid. A group of men raided the Royal Irish Fusiliers' depot at Gough Barracks, Armagh, and took arms and ammunition.

Irish Republican Army statement (*see Ireland*).

PAKISTAN. 5 June—East Pakistan. Mr Suhrawardy, leader of the Jinnah Awami League, issued a statement asking the people of East Bengal not to allow the central Government's action in dismissing the Ministry to create any bitterness or ill-feeling among them.

6 June—Gen. Iskander Mirza, the Governor, announced in Dacca that he would take the 'most ruthless action' against Communists and would have no hesitation in declaring martial law in any district where trouble began. There were 40,000 police in the province and more than enough troops, should it be necessary to call upon them. The provincial administration was, he said, 'rotten right through', and experts were coming from Karachi to investigate and report by 15 June. The central Government was sending Rs. 50 m. to establish stocks of food. He also said that in the riots in the mills in Dacca probably 500 people had been killed and over 1,000 injured in fighting between Bengali and non-Bengali workers. He was setting up 'a screening board' to check workers and weed out Communists.

12 June—Turkey. Ratification of Turco-Pakistan Treaty (*see Turkey*).

PERSIA. 15 June—Great Britain. The Government signed a contract to buy 1,000 British tractors and other agricultural machinery worth £1,600,000. It was to run for three years on a credit basis.

PORTUGAL. 10 June—Industry and the State. A decree law was published providing that the establishment of new industries and the reopening of those which had not been in operation for two years was henceforth to be under State control.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 4 June—South Rhodesia. A railway strike among firemen began for higher pay. The strike leader, Mr Taylor, stated that they could not live on their basic wages and had been betrayed by the Railway Workers' Union. The Government decided to declare a state of emergency.

5 June—The strike leader, Mr Taylor, was arrested and declared to be a prohibited immigrant.

6 June—Railway guards and drivers at Salisbury decided to strike until Mr Taylor was reinstated.

7 June—Railway workers at Salisbury agreed to return to work on the assurance that one of their strike leaders would be reinstated and that if Mr Taylor were found innocent at a fair trial the administration would 'consider his case with a view to his reinstatement'.

8 June—Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, said in a broadcast that he was shocked and dismayed by the strike on the railways. He had informed the strikers that if the Railway Workers' Union believed that the existing machinery was not adequate the Government was prepared to set up a select committee to see what could be done about it. Meanwhile he advised the men to return to work.

11 June—Southern Rhodesia. The Minister of Native Affairs announced that, in conformity with the Land Apportionment Act, the Government was prepared to consider the establishment of native purchase areas in the vicinity of industrial areas. He stated that the necessity for freehold tenure for Africans arose from the fact that secondary industry was permanently based on African labour. They were building up a permanent native urban population and looking to industry to absorb a rapid increase in population, an increase surplus to the capacity of rural areas. Unless an outlet for this surplus was provided the country would drift into the predicament of Kenya. The only possible outlet was secondary industry. The advanced native was surrounded by infinite difficulties and must be provided with outlets and protection in keeping with the dignity of his rising status.

SAUDI ARABIA. 3 June—Buraimi. Statement by the Embassy in London (*see Great Britain*).

13 June—Jordan. Visit of King Saud to Jordan (*see Jordan*).

SIAM. 3 June—Request for United Nations observers (*see United Nations: Security Council*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 8 June—Coloured Voters Bill. Dr Malan, Prime Minister, announced amendments to the separation of voters Bill before Parliament, which would have the effect that voters already on

South Africa (*continued*)

the common roll would remain there, and that a separate roll of Coloured voters would consist of applicants accepted after 30 June 1954.

9 June—The leader of the United Party, Mr Strauss, stated in Parliament that Dr Malan's compromise scheme for the Coloured Voters' Bill was merely separate representation on the instalment plan, and the Opposition would have nothing to do with it.

14 June—Coloured Voters Bill. On the third reading of the Bill by both Houses in joint session the Government were given 128 votes, 9 short of the number needed for a two-thirds majority. The session adjourned.

SUDAN. 13 June—Sudanization. The Minister of Defence set up a committee to prepare a time-table for the Sudanization by 31 July of all posts held by British officers in the Sudan Defence Force.

SYRIA. 10 June—The Government of Sabri el Assali offered its resignation to President Hashem Atassi. The immediate cause was understood to be disagreement among the Ministers on domestic issues, e.g. the extent to which the Defence Ministry should have control over the Army's affairs. The Cabinet had also been attacked for its recent press law and for legislative penalties inflicted on ex-Ministers and others who had supported the Shishakly regime.

TUNISIA. 13 June—Local Elections. Elections to the regional and municipal councils were postponed indefinitely because of the unsettled situation. Outlaws attacked Tunisians taking part in an election at a village near Beja, killing four persons. A Tunisian soldier was killed and four others wounded when a lorry was attacked in the Camp Du Faid near Gafsa.

15 June—Terrorism. M. Voizard said at the funeral of a French farmer killed by bandits on 13 June that France would not abandon either her own people or her friends, and her dead would be avenged.

Action against bandits led to the killing of thirteen and the rescue of two soldiers who had been captured by them. Detachments of troops and aircraft arrived from Dakar to take part in the operations.

Gen. Mohammed Saadallah, Minister for Muslim Institutions, resigned.

16 June—Government Resignation. Salah M'Zali, Prime Minister, and his Cabinet resigned.

More attacks on French farms were reported. It was announced, that Sheik Said of Haquadhen, near the Algerian frontier, had been murdered by outlaws.

TURKEY. 5 June—American Aid. The Prime Minister in Washington and promise of U.S. Government aid (*see United States*).

8 June—Mr Menderes, Prime Minister, returned from visits to the United States and Greece.

9 June—The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Ali, arrived

in Turkey to exchange ratifications of the treaty signed on 2 April.

12 June—Pakistan. The instruments of ratification of the Turco-Pakistan treaty were exchanged in Ankara.

UGANDA. 3 June—Buganda. The Buganda Government dismissed eight minor chiefs as the result of inquiries into the attitude of its chiefs, their loyalty, and their effectiveness in dealing with the existing situation. Some of them had been taking part in the trade boycott.

Trade in Kampala was reported to be improving as a result of the declaration of an emergency.

4 June—Police patrols were withdrawn from rural districts in Buganda.

6 June—Police detained 111 Africans in a raid on a village near Kampala and seized some allegedly stolen property. Several Africans charged with intimidation were arrested in various parts of Buganda.

7 June—The National Congress. Mr Colin Thornley, Chief Secretary, replying to the leaders of the Uganda National Congress who had sought an interview with the Government, said that they should take all the steps in their power to end the trade boycott. They could not escape responsibility for the lawlessness which had occurred.

Mr S. M. Sekabanya, acting president of the Congress, said afterwards that they had gone to express their dislike of the deportation ordinance against which the boycott had been called in protest. They did not and could not give undertakings to call off the boycott. Congress members would have to be consulted, and a state of emergency meant that they could not hold meetings for that purpose. He declined to accept responsibility for any alleged violence and thought that the situation had been greatly exaggerated by the Government.

9 June—Buganda. The Chief Minister sent a message to all the country chiefs instructing them to inform the people that H.M. Government's decision regarding the Kabaka was final. Sub-country and village chiefs should also inform their people.

11 June—Buganda. The Resident, Mr J. Birch, in a letter to the acting president-general of the Uganda National Congress, advised him that there was no objection to the holding of private meetings of members of recognized organizations during the state of emergency so long as there was no reason to believe that there would be a breach of the peace.

16 June—Buganda. At a meeting of the Great Lukiko, the Katakira (chief Minister) said that the Buganda Government would not support the boycott instituted by the Uganda National Congress. He appealed to the Protectorate Government for 'very sympathetic guidance in our march towards the realization of our legitimate aspirations'. In a message read to the meeting the former Kabaka commended the mission of Sir Keith Hancock, and urged participation in it, as its decisions would be referred to the Lukiko before they were put into force.

UNITED NATIONS

Economic and Social Council

14 June—The *World Economic Report* for 1953 prepared for the Council was published. It stated that total production and consumption

United Nations (continued)

reached record levels, and inflationary pressures tended to subside, while restrictions on world trade and payments were being relaxed. But the balance of inflationary and deflationary forces remained precarious, continued full employment in industrial countries was by no means assured, and the under-developed countries were faring less well than those economically advanced. The collectivization of agriculture had been slowed down in all the eastern countries except the U.S.S.R., where it was virtually complete.

International Labour Organization

3 June—The I.L.O. conference, meeting in Geneva, received a protest from the delegates of the western employers challenging the credentials of the delegates of Iron Curtain country employers. The British delegate said the I.L.O. was facing 'the greatest crisis in its career', and was confronted with 'disruption, disintegration, or, at best, slow paralysis' owing to the participation of Iron Curtain countries. The system on which the organization was founded, allowing employers' and workers' delegates to speak their minds as freely as Government representatives, was receiving a very severe blow. Seven of the Iron Curtain countries had sent complete delegations, which included so-called employers, but these employers were not free to speak their minds; they voted as instructed by their Government delegations.

4 June—Protest from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions *re* credentials of workers' delegates from Russia (*see International Confederation*).

7 June—Speaking in the debate on the Director-General's report, Mr E. C. Villalaz (Panama) attacked what he described as the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the United States in the Canal Zone, saying that there were different wage rates for Americans and Panamanians, and that the latter were excluded from social security benefits.

Mr K. P. Tripathi, general secretary, Indian National Trades Union Congress, referred to 'a fact of new significance', the growing unemployment and under-employment in Asia, even in those countries which, like India and Japan, were being further industrialized.

Mr Jože Potrč (Yugoslavia) said that an increase of workers' management in industry was required. 'We are convinced that the final goal cannot be State ownership nor the administration of the economic system by the Government, whatever the Government may be. The worker will merely remain a commodity which is bought, not by a private employer, but by the State.'

8 June—Mr Nakayama, Government delegate of Japan, referred to the fear and confusion which had existed in his country since the explosion of the hydrogen bomb in April. 'No one,' he said, 'could treat this fear and confusion of a whole people as mere hysteria, since fishing is the main source of our livelihood.' He said that industrial activity had recovered to the pre-war level by 1951, and industrial production during 1953 was 60 per cent over the pre-war level. But although superficially the economic situation was satisfactory, it was in

fact shaky. The deficit in Japan's international payment account was clearly 'a signal for caution'. He referred also to the many large-scale strikes as a reflection of insecure and restless conditions, saying that the causes were not necessarily only economic.

9 June—The selection or steering committee decided, by a narrow majority, not to recognize employers' delegates from Communist countries, so that they no longer had the right to vote pending a definite ruling by the conference.

10 June—The recommendation of the selection committee was adopted by the I.L.O. conference by 109 votes to 68, with 21 abstentions.

11 June—The Ukrainian employers' delegate refused to sit as only a deputy member of any committee to which he was appointed. The British delegate, Sir Richard Sneddon, repeated that the I.L.O. was approaching 'the greatest crisis of its career', and its tripartite system was receiving 'a staggering body blow' now that seven Iron Curtain countries had sent complete delegations, including 'so-called employers'.

The Byelo-Russian delegate denounced Sir Richard's attack as 'most impertinent' and declared that the capitalist employers were afraid that the employers of the democratic countries would defend the rights of the workers in the I.L.O.

12 June—Speaking in the general debate Mr J. D. Kenny (Australia) referred to the problem of workers' houses, indicating 'the colossal nature of the problem' by an estimate that in the less developed areas of the world 150 m. families (many of whom had no shelter at all) were in need of more adequate homes, and that in the industrially advanced countries the housing deficit affected 30 m. families, which meant that more than one-third of the world's population was inadequately housed.

Mr Eleutherios Gonis, Greek Minister of Labour, described how economic and social development in his country was handicapped by the burden of defence, which constituted 51 per cent of the Budget.

16 June—Mr A. B. Langlie (U.S.A.) said that the extra votes of the seven 'totalitarian Communist States' constituted a menace to the survival of the tripartite system. 'We will fight for the I.L.O.' he said, 'and we are convinced that if all the free nations join with us, we will be able to deal with this obstructive and negative force.'

The Polish Government representative condemned the report of the credentials committee recommending that no action could be taken on the status of the delegation of Nationalist China until a political decision had been taken by the United Nations. Mr Yu Tsune-Chi, Chinese Nationalist Government delegate, said that he could not believe that the place of his delegation would ever be taken by 'a regime that is a fruit of aggression by inheritance and a condemned aggressor'.

A resolution by fifteen nations, including Australia, New Zealand, The United States, and Vietnam, was tabled in favour of Nationalist China retaining voting rights in spite of being more than two years in arrears with her contributions.

In the elections for the new governing body no representative from the Communist *bloc* was elected for either the employers' or the workers' group.

Security Council

3 June—Siam. The Council decided to put the Siamese request for U.N. observers on the Indo-Chinese frontier on its agenda. The Siamese delegate asked for the creation of a sub-commission of the U.N. peace observation commission with authority to send observers to any part of the general area of Siam on the request of any State concerned, but only to the territory of States consenting thereto. He said that the situation in areas across Siam's borders had become 'so explosive and the tension so high' that a very real danger existed that fighting might spread to Siam.

UNITED STATES. 3 June—Military Talks on South-east Asia. Military representatives of Britain, France, the U.S.A., Australia, and New Zealand began exploratory discussions in Washington on security matters of common interest in the South-east Asian area.

President Eisenhower presided over a meeting of the National Security Council to hear the Defence Secretary, Mr Wilson, report on his Far Eastern tour. Mr Wilson said that as to general conditions much of the troubles in the Far Eastern theatre were related to colonialism and the attitude of other Asian nations, particularly India and Indonesia.

Atomic Energy Commission. Mr Dulles appeared before the joint committee on atomic energy to support the foreign policy aspects of the proposed Bill to amend the Act of 1946. He said much had happened since 1946, when it was felt that total secrecy would best serve the interests of the nation and of all humanity. But the monopoly no longer existed. If they did not amend the Act their foreign raw material sources would tend to dry up and be turned to uses for which others might supply the technology. Three circumstances combined to create the need to amend it: the developing Soviet programme, America's dependence on foreign uranium, and legitimate hopes for nuclear power abroad.

He also supported the change in the law to permit disclosure of certain military information to their allies, and quoted the President's remark in March that 'our own security will increase as our allies gain information concerning the use of, and the defence against, atomic weapons'. In modernizing the law the United States would, he said, be taking definite steps in the direction of peace.

Dr Oppenheimer. The Federation of American Scientists issued a statement that the report of the majority of the board bore 'the imprint of fair-minded men struggling unsuccessfully against the pressure of a security system extended beyond reasonable limits'. They believed the findings of the majority were not only unfair to Dr Oppenheimer but illustrated 'the dangers of the bitter fruits of a security system which is now motivated more by the risks of politics than the risk of disclosure of information'.

4 June—U.S. Foreign Aid. The Senate foreign relations committee heard Mr Dulles testify on the mutual security programme. He said that if the U.S.A. were to cast off the military and economic burdens it had assumed 'such a course would merely play the Soviet game', which was

intended to destroy the unity of the free world. India, for instance, was to receive much of the available economic aid during the year, but there was a striking difference between the development of India and that of China. He believed that 'India's own great efforts should be supported', and that it would be a tragic day for the United States if the Indian people lost confidence in their democratic institutions.

He was much concerned at the failure to ratify the E.D.C. treaty, the continuation of which would entail 'a thorough re-examination of American policies', and 'certain attitudes of policy on our part which seem to have been taken for granted by certain of our allies would have to be reviewed'.

5 June—Turkey. The Turkish Prime Minister left Washington, and a communiqué was issued stating that the U.S. Government recognized that the Turkish defence programme placed 'a heavy strain upon the resources of its country and its people'. Mr Menderes was given an assurance that Turkey would get about \$200 m. worth of military aid in the next year, and that delivery of \$500 m. worth of arms already promised would be hastened. She would also get \$76 m. in economic aid for the next year.

7 June—Atomic Energy. The Atomic Energy Commission refused a request from Dr Oppenheimer's lawyers to present an oral argument in defence of his security status, but agreed to accept a written brief.

Communism. Mr Charles Wilson, Secretary for Defence, speaking at the University of South Carolina, said that Communism could not be eliminated by another world war. 'We cannot knock out false ideas with bullets. We must counter and destroy them with truth, with superior ideas, and sound philosophy.' Victory in a third world war could be achieved only at the cost 'of such a horrible waste and destruction that the course of human progress would be set back many decades'.

8 June—Geneva Conference. Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, told his press conference that the Communists were deliberately dragging out the negotiations at Geneva while they intensified their military operations in Indo-China. The French Government had not asked for additional help, and the United States had not changed its policy of refusing to become involved in Indo-China unilaterally, unless there were a radical change in the situation, such as a resumption of open aggression by the Chinese.

Foreign Aid. In a statement before the Senate foreign relations committee Mr Stassen, Director of Foreign Operations Administration, urged the acceptance of his request for \$3,447 m. for military and economic aid for the ensuing fiscal year, stating that nearly \$1,000 m. was for military requirements in south-east Asia. He referred to the progress made by the U.K. in solving her economic problem. Long steps had been made towards convertibility, which were of direct economic advantage to the United States, the sterling area, and the free world. He referred also to Britain's 'very powerful Air Force'.

He said that the recent mutual security agreement with Spain would give that country 'needed and extensive armament' and there would be

United States (*continued*)

a companion aid programme. He also noted improved conditions in Greece, Turkey, Israel, and Persia. In India one of the most successful technical co-operation programmes was being carried out. Its benefits affected 22 m. people. 'The people of India,' he said, 'are better fed and the people of Communist China more hungry.' The situation in Pakistan was improving in spite of crop failure due to drought.

Mr Stassen said that he would not ask for funds for Guatemala, pending clarification of the situation there.

Gen. Gruenther's speech in London (*see Great Britain*).

9 June—St Lawrence Seaway. President Eisenhower asked Mr Wilson, the Defence Secretary, to supervise the United States' contribution to the development of the St Lawrence Seaway.

10 June—Indo-China. President Eisenhower told his press conference that he thought the difficult task facing the French in Indo-China could have been made much easier if they could have won the true allegiance of the Vietnamese. They had to hold a great area on a defensive basis and did not wish to destroy towns, villages, or people. The Viet-Minh had no scruples and could attack wherever they liked. He also said that the free world was facing a truly serious position, as it was confronted by a Power which could maintain unification of its satellites by force. So the free world had to be strong everywhere. There could be no complacency in any field—neither in the realm of the spirit and intellect nor in the material world. The United States had the leadership of the free world thrust upon her whether she liked it or not, so she had to be strong in her beliefs and her convictions. There was no defence against Communism merely by strength of arms, and America must be strong in her intellectual surety and must prove to others that her way of living was the best in the world.

The President again emphasized that there should be a greater interchange with America's allies about certain aspects of atomic energy.

European Unity. Mr Dulles, speaking at Seattle, said the time for European unity was 'fast running out'. France and Italy had not yet ratified the E.D.C. treaty and if Europe remained divided 'there may have to be a basic shift in the United States'. There might be 'too many differences' between members of the non-Communist world. 'The degree of differences that is tolerable depends on the degree of peril, and there come times when differences must be voluntarily submerged,' he said. America did not believe that could alone solve problems elsewhere; the possibilities of solution lay primarily with the peoples directly concerned. Referring to Guatemala, he hoped the Organization of American States would be able to help the people there to 'rid themselves of the malignant force which has seized on them . . .' He ended by saying that America would never fight for colonialism, and a prerequisite for collective defence by S.E. Asia was that France should assure to the peoples of Indo-China complete independence.

Foreign Policy. The President, addressing the 'Citizens for Eisenhower' congressional committee, said his foreign policy was directed towards building up strength to defeat any 'rash aggression' by the

Communists and at the same time to help eliminate poverty, disease, and ignorance in the world. They lived in times of ceaseless trouble and danger and for all of them the challenge was clear. The future was 'shadowed by mushroom clouds and menaced by godless men addicted to force and violence and the continuance of anarchy among nations'.

World conditions required a national defence programme streamlined, effective, and economical, that took into full account their air and nuclear might. But in the longer range, their foreign and defence policies must be directed towards world disarmament, and they must continue to seek sensible solutions for the problems posed by the atom and hydrogen bombs.

Appealing to Congress for enactment of his legislative programme before Congress adjourned, he called for 'less political fission and more political fusion'.

11 June—Indo-China. Mr Dulles, speaking at Los Angeles, said peace could not be brought to Indo-China merely by unilateral armed intervention by the United States. The situation there was grave, but by no means hopeless, and the future depended largely on decisions awaited at Paris, London, and Geneva. In March, after the siege of Dien Bien Phu had begun, he renewed President Eisenhower's proposal that they should seek conditions which would permit a united defence for the area, and 'I went to Europe on this mission and it seemed that there was agreement on our proposal. But when we moved to translate that proposal into reality some of the parties held back because they had concluded that any steps to create a united defence should await the results of the Geneva conference. Meanwhile the burdens of a collective defence in Indo-China have mounted. The Communists have practised their usual dilatory tactics at Geneva while intensifying their fighting in Indo-China. The French and national forces feel the strain of mounting enemy power on their front and of political uncertainty at their rear'.

The United States had made clear the conditions which might justify intervention. They were: an invitation from the present lawful authorities; clear assurance of complete independence to Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam; evidence of concern by the United Nations; co-operation in the collective effort of some of the other nations in the area; and an assurance that France herself would not withdraw until the battle was won.

He went on to say that if the Chinese Communists were to show, in Indo-China or elsewhere, that they were determined to pursue the path of overt aggression the situation would be different, and another issue would emerge. He and the President had made it clear that the Government would take a 'grave view' of any future Chinese military aggression in the Pacific area or south-east Asia. In such an event 'the United States would, of course, invoke the processes of the United Nations and consult with its allies. But we would not escape ultimate responsibility for decisions closely touching our own security and self-defence'. It was entirely untrue that their attitude flowed from a desire for a general war with Communist China—'your Government wants peace and the American people want peace'.

13 June—U.S.S.R. The State Department described as 'absurd'

United States (continued) *Pravda* concerning two 'American spies' (see U.S.S.R.).

14 June—Guided Missiles. A joint communiqué issued in Washington and London after talks between the Defence Secretary and the British Minister of Supply stated that particular attention was paid to the development of guided missiles and arrangements were considered for securing more active co-operation in that field.

15 June—Visit of Sir Winston Churchill (see Great Britain).

16 June—Puerto Rico. Four Puerto Rican nationalists involved in the shooting in the House of Representatives on 1 March were found guilty by a Federal court jury on charges of assault with dangerous weapons against the congressmen wounded in the attack.

Guatemala. The State Department issued a statement saying that the United States and other American republics were greatly concerned by the 'serious penetration of international Communism in Guatemala'.

U.S.S.R. 9 June—Lottery Loan. The Government announced a lottery loan of 16,000 million roubles 'for the development of the national economy'. Its duration was twenty years, and the rate of interest 3 per cent, tax free, paid only in the form of prizes to holders of bonds drawn in a 'lucky dip' twice a year.

13 June—Espionage. *Pravda* announced that the Supreme Court had convicted two 'American spies and diversionists' and sentenced them to twenty-five years' imprisonment in corrective labour camps. They were alleged to have been trained by American intelligence agents in western Germany, and to have been smuggled across the Norwegian-Russian border in the Murmansk region 'with the help of Norwegian border authorities'.

United States denial of charges (see United States).

Germany. *Pravda* stated that Mr Malenkov, Prime Minister, had informed Herr Grotewohl, east German Prime Minister, that Russia would 'favourably consider' requests by western Germany for the establishment of economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union.

YUGOSLAVIA. 4 June et seq.—Statements on Balkan alliance (see Greece).

6 June—President Tito arrived back in Belgrade.

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